

of six millions of dollars a year. The business has, in fact, become a terrible nuisance, of the Peter Funk order, calling urgently for the intervention of the strong arm of the law for its abatement. If Judge Barnard, therefore, would do this community a great and memorable service he will at once proceed to sweep the whole batch of these lottery policy shops from this island. When the gamblers concerned have the audacity and the power to bring our courts of law into their squabbles over the spoils surely the time has come for a general clearing out.

Pushing a Case.

We are glad to observe that the Police Commissioners are sensitive in regard to the recent appointment on the police of one of the light-fingered fraternity, and that, not satisfied with getting rid of the rogue, they also want to get rid of the mischievous facts in their system to which his appointment was due. It may be remembered that the Captain of the Thirtieth precinct had reported that the rogue was "a man of good character and reputation." He has been placed on trial for that dereliction of duty, and already the trial has shown the real evil. This evil is that no real investigation is made into the character of a candidate for a place on the police. The investigation is formal merely. Thus when an application for appointment comes before the Commissioners they refer it to the Superintendent to have inquiry made into the man's previous history. The Superintendent refers the inquiry and the papers to the captain of the precinct in which the man lives, and the captain of the precinct refers them to some subordinate. If the subordinate happens to be a crony and boon companion of the candidate, or has been properly interviewed, all the better for the candidate's chances. If not, then the subordinate goes out and stands on the corner till somebody comes along and assures him that the candidate is an "excellent young man." Then the papers go back just the route they came, and the candidate, rogue or no rogue, gets his appointment. In the present case the Commissioners have pursued the investigation to the point at which the subordinate was assured that the candidate was "an excellent young man." The person who gave this assurance was also a policeman, and he is the next person for trial. It is in its way a commentary on political life among us that the candidate for appointment—a known thief—had testimonials to his good character, signed by the representative of his district in the State Legislature, by the President of the Board of Aldermen and by a Police Justice. A remedy for any lengthened service in the force by unworthy members who surreptitiously enter it may be found in an order from the Superintendent, published in another place. It requires a monthly report to be made by captains of the number of men under their command, their rank and class of duty, where they reside, and whether married or single. If the order was framed with this intent it is to be hoped it will be found effectual.

Our Correspondence from Rome.

In a series of special letters from the Holy City, published this morning, we chronicle the organization of the Council of the Vatican. The correspondence is in continuation of the chain of narrative which was commenced in our columns immediately after the first inception of the idea of such an assemblage by the members of the Sacred College, and hence the promulgation of the Pontifical fiat which gave it effect. The letters which appear this morning convey the first inkling which has been presented in writing of the existence of what may be called the nucleus of a democratic party in the Council, and are consequently of even more than usual importance. Austria was making a grand imperial diplomatic effort to attract the attention of the assembled hierarchy to her right and claim of executive apostolicity—a fact which is made evident by our report of the fine *fête* which was given at the ministerial residence of the Emperor in Rome. The diocese of Buffalo, N. Y., had a double-headed delegation at St. Peter's, in the persons of the Catholic and Protestant bishops of the place, with the chances—on betting, if any is permitted—heavily in favor of the claim of the Right Reverend Doctor Ryan, the Catholic, to the seat. Italy, outside of Rome, remained, as it were, on the "fence," so that our special grouping of the facts becomes quite interesting.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"The Duke's Motto." Given the second time on Tuesday evening at this theatre, was a great improvement on the first night. There could not be improvement in the style of its production and scenic effect for these were most admirable, and in elaborate completeness and beauty are rarely surpassed; but there was improvement in the acting—an improvement so marked and so moment in the acting—such a drama of such intrinsic absorbing interest the natural and legitimate effect of its skilfully constructed plot and dramatic power. Mr. Davenport, as Lagarde, was as near perfection as can be. There was no stumbling in his text, no coyness, no indifference to the evolution of the drama. He gave all his soul and energies to the character. He was Lagarde from the first to the close. It would be difficult to find much fault with any of the rest. Mr. Lewis was most admirable as Ferrules, the valiant warrior, and Mr. Hyer, as an Irish soldier of fortune, was likewise excellent. Mr. Harkins, though in a minor part, the Royal Guard, has an opportunity to show royal acting. Mr. Devere as Prince Gonzague—a character he played with feeling, in London, with great success—has an opportunity to show royal acting. Mr. Devere as Prince Gonzague—a character he played with feeling, in London, with great success—has an opportunity to show royal acting. Mr. Devere as Prince Gonzague—a character he played with feeling, in London, with great success—has an opportunity to show royal acting.

A COLOSSAL LITIGATION.

MILLIONS' Worth of Property in Jeopardy.—The most important lawsuit ever commenced in Kings County. In the year 1894 Peter Calyer, the owner of a farm in that section of Kings county known as Greenvood, died and left a large portion of his property, or rather a life interest in his property, to two of his sons, Peter Calyer and Jacobus Calyer, and four houses situated in Essex and Hester streets, in the city of New York, to his wife and three daughters. Some of the property at Greenvood was disposed of by the sons and their children without the authority to do so, but supposing they had the right to do so, while other portions of the estate are still in the possession of some of the descendants. The late Peter Calyer owned upwards of 100 acres, extending from Greenvood street to the river, all of which has been sold, and includes many very fine residences and extensive warehouses and manufacturing establishments. The water front alone is estimated to be worth several millions of dollars. In the case of the estate, the late Peter Calyer has commenced a suit against the present occupants and supporters of the property, for his share of the same. This suit will be followed by others for change and back.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Throne Question and Citizen Franchises in Spain.

French Sympathy with the Spanish Republicans.

Papal Infallibility Before the Council in Rome.

Reported Wreck of a British War Steamer.

Arrival of the Spanish Gunboats at the Chesapeake.

SPAIN.

The Throne Question—Supporters of the Duke of Genoa in Council—Policy of the Cabinet—Municipal Franchises—Ministerial Sport.

MADRID, Dec. 22, 1899. By French Atlantic Cable. It is reported in this city today that a family council of the members of the House of Savoy was held in Turin yesterday, for the purpose of debating and deciding, if possible, the question which exists in relation to the candidature of the Duke of Genoa for the Spanish throne.

It appears, as the matter now presents, that the existing government of Spain, with the parliamentary and other political partisans of the Duke operating in Madrid and the other cities of the country, have not by any means abandoned their hopes of its ultimate acceptance and enthronement. The Spanish government has ordered that the parliamentary elections to fill the seats remaining vacant in Cortes shall be held on the 20th day of January, 1900. This step is taken so as to secure, as is hoped, the return of members favorable to the throne policy of the executive, and thus give a legislative majority for the election of the Duke.

The parliamentary elections will be very hotly contested by the opposition. The newspaper press unanimously demands that elections shall be first held for the different municipal councils, so as to terminate the existing unconstitutional situation, the present municipalities having been illegally appointed by the government.

The Ministers, having concluded hitherto at the matter of an excursion to the mountains near Toledo have ordered the services of 300 men of the Guardia, with a detachment of infantry of the line, to accompany the cortege, so as to protect the Ministerial party. This excursion, contrasting as it does in such a marked manner with the widespread misery existing in the capital, has produced a very painful impression on the public mind.

Latest Election News—Republican Demands.

MADRID, Dec. 22, 1899. Elections for the Ayuntamientos, which were dissolved by the government, have been ordered and will commence on the 3d of January. The elections to fill the seats in the Cortes left vacant by the republican deputies who took an active part in the late insurrection will take place on the 20th of January.

In the Cortes the republican minority have made an energetic protest against these elections and demand the restoration of the former Ayuntamientos. They declare that they will carry the matter before the legal tribunals, but counsel the people in the meantime to keep the peace and make vigorous efforts at the new elections to return their true friends.

FRANCE.

Public Sympathy With the Spanish Republicans.

PARIS, Dec. 22, 1899. A subscription has been opened for the relief of the Spaniards who were recently expelled from the country by the French government.

General Banks' Audiences at Court.

PARIS, Dec. 22, 1899. The French journals allude to the fact that General Banks had several interviews with the Emperor before his departure for America, but in the absence of further information abstain from comment.

Father Hyacinthe Landed.

PARIS, Dec. 22, 1899. Father Hyacinthe has arrived at Havre on the steamer *Pereire*.

ROME.

The Papal Infallibility Question.

LONDON, Dec. 22, 1899. The tenor of the latest advice from Rome indicates that the advocates of Papal infallibility are losing ground in the Council.

ENGLAND.

Consecration of Bishops.

LONDON, Dec. 22, 1899. The newly appointed Bishops of Exeter, Bath and Wells and the Falkland Islands were consecrated yesterday at Westminster Abbey.

A War Steamer Reported Lost—A Distressed Official on Board.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 22, 1899. Advice has come to hand which render it certain that the British war steamer *Deedound* has been totally lost while on a voyage from Athens to Malta. Sir Stafford Northcote, ex-Secretary of State for India, was on board, and is believed to have perished.

IRELAND.

Quartering the Army.

LONDON, Dec. 22, 1899. The troops in Ireland are heretofore to be more generally billeted on the inhabitants.

PORTUGAL.

Territorial Union and Consolidation.

LISBON, Dec. 22, 1899. Rumors that secret negotiations are in progress for a peninsular union are current, and cause much public excitement.

NEW YORK.

Navigation Closed to Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 22, 1899. The propellers have ceased running to this point and navigation is closed.

State Temperance Convention at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 22, 1899. The State Temperance Convention met in this city this afternoon to consider the advisability of organizing a temperance party in the State. Rev. C. A. Delevan, of Schenectady, was made chairman, and Rev. Dr. Love, of Auburn, vice chairman. A business committee of nine members was appointed. This committee reported an address to the people of the State and a series of nine resolutions, these resolutions favoring political action, to further the temperance cause, and inaugurates a political party called the "New York Anti-Drum Party."

The address and resolutions were written and reported by Gerrit Smith.

Rev. Mr. Goodwin, of Ontario county, made a minority report, favoring a declaration against the use of alcohol, and favoring the Bible in schools, which was rejected.

Speeches were made by Gerrit Smith, William H. Goodwin, F. A. Spencer, and others. The resolutions were adopted by a large majority.

In the evening a large public meeting was held at the same place, and a resolution was adopted in support of the new party organization.

CUBA.

The Planters and the Sugar Trade.

HAVANA, Dec. 22, 1899. The planters have held a meeting and adopted a resolution refusing to sell sugar on a basis of fifteen per cent rate.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLEET INSIDE THE CAPE OF THE CHESAPEAKE. PORTSMOUTH MONROE, Dec. 22, 1899. Sixteen of the Spanish gunboats, conveyed by the frigate *Pizarro*, have arrived inside the Cape and are anchored in Lynn Haven Bay.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE LATE SENATOR BRODERICK'S WILL—POPULATION OF SAN FRANCISCO—DISCOVERY OF IRON MINES. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22, 1899.

Several alleged relatives of the late David O. Broderick commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court against John A. McDermott, Andrew J. Butler and others for the possession of Broderick's property. The prosecution maintain that the will and estate were administered upon a forged written after Broderick's death by Alfred A. Phillips and signed by Moses P. Langley, "Director," just published, estimates the population of San Francisco in September last at 170,000.

W. H. Webb, of New York, is visiting Los Angeles and San Diego. It is stated that he intends placing his steamers on the southern coast trade in opposition to Ben Harkness' line.

Immense quantities of iron ore have been discovered in Calaveras county.

Land Grants in California—The Fruit Crop Injured—Ill-Eldest Distilleries Seized.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22, 1899. Both houses of the Legislature have adopted a memorial to Congress concerning the Southern Pacific Railroad grant lands, asking for their restoration and settlement, and protesting against further land grants in California.

A bill has also passed both houses providing for a preparatory department in connection with the University of California.

The Legislature has adjourned until January 4. The winter season is colder than it has been for many years. Great damage has been done to the young fruit trees and orange trees, under two years, are badly sapped. The winter season is colder than it has been for many years.

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WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Reconstruction Bill Signed by the President.

Lively Fight in the Executive Session of the Senate.

Evarts Running the Attorney General's Office.

Judge Hoar's Nomination to be Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1899.

An exciting Executive Session of the Senate—Fight over the Circuit Judges—Evarts Said to be Running the Attorney General's Office—Hoar's Nomination to be Withdrawn. The Senate to-day had an executive session of longer duration than any since the famous discussion on the ousting of Stanton. Scenes about the Senate wing of the Capitol bore the aspect of those discordant times, and an anxious throng straggled about the corridors eagerly waiting for news.

It was a dangerous undertaking for any Senator to show himself in public, for he soon found himself the centre of an interrogating crowd. After a hint or two as to what was going on inside, at half-past one the Senate began its confidential deliberations. A number of nominations were reported from the Finance, Military and Post Office committees and promptly acted upon. When the report from the Judiciary Committee was called the fight commenced.

At five o'clock the debate became quite lively, and the friends of the parties over whom there was a contest came to the rescue by delivering lengthy speeches and thus protracting the deliberations so as to prevent a decisive vote. By seven o'clock the order of the Senators was materially affected on the subject of dinner, and a large number were otherwise disturbed at the rapidly approaching time of the departure of the night trains, by which they had made arrangements to set out for their homes. The refractory during the evening was well patronized and pages were flying about transporting to the lobbies sandwiches in abundance. Honorable Senators paraded in the private lobby with huge sandwiches in their hands, and which they attacked with great voracity that indicated their labors were anxious and arduous. On several occasions the doorkeepers were sent skimming about the building to drum up the Senators to come to time on the vote.

After the unimportant nominations, over which there was no contest, had been disposed of, Senator Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back all the nominations of the circuit judges except Pearce, with the recommendation that they be confirmed. They were taken up in the regular order of their circuits and Messrs. Stetson, of Maine, for the First circuit; Woodruff, of New York, for the Second circuit; McKenna, of Pennsylvania, for the Third circuit; Wilby, of Michigan, for the Sixth circuit; Drummond, of Illinois, for the Seventh circuit; Dillon, of Iowa, for the Eighth circuit, were confirmed without opposition. Opposition was made to the names of Wood and Sawyer, and they were informally laid over.

The recommendations for the appointment of the Circuit Judges, called for by resolution of the Senate, were sent in yesterday afternoon by the President, and in executive session referred to the Judiciary Committee. The committee held a meeting this morning, at which these were examined. Whatever may have been the character of the recommendations they were not exactly what the committee expected to receive. It had been currently stated, and it seems partially believed, not only by the Judiciary Committee, but by many Senators, that the late Attorney General, William M. Evarts, had a deal to do with the appointment of the Circuit Judges. The story was that Evarts picked them out for his cousin, Attorney General Hoar, and that the latter had pressed their appointment upon the President. The committee, therefore, expected to find traces of Evarts' manipulation upon every recommendation. In this they were disappointed, whether agreeably or not is not known; but, at all events, no direct trace of Evarts could be found. The unfortunate judges who have been kept in chancery for several days, mainly on this account, were emancipated and put through, that is, with the exception of Sawyer, Wood and Pearce. This supposed connection of Evarts with the appointment of the circuit judges probably grew out of the general impression which prevails here that Evarts, to use a familiar term, runs the Attorney General's office.

It is stated that Judge Bond telegraphed from Augusta, Me., to General Butler certain charges against Pearce, which were made the groundwork of opposition to him, and which resulted in his case being laid over for the present. Among these charges is one to the effect that Pearce encouraged the rebels in the rebel army during the rebellion. Pearce's friends say that the person whom Bond is after is named Perry, and that he is ready to bring forward the person who originated this charge to prove that he is not the person referred to. Senator Spencer, of Alabama, objected to Wood, but subsequently the objection was withdrawn and Wood was confirmed. Sawyer was objected to by several republican Senators from the Pacific coast, and with Pearce was laid over for future action.

The Judiciary Committee reported back the nomination of Judge Hoar for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court without any recommendation, the committee being divided on the subject. Mr. Sumner moved that he be confirmed, and proceeded to deliver quite a eulogy on his friend from Massachusetts. He called attention to Judge Hoar's anti-slavery record and spoke of Hoar's father having been persecuted in South Carolina for his opposition to slavery. The son had walked in the father's footsteps, and this was a testimony which should not be lost sight of by a republican Senate. Sumner also paid a high tribute to Hoar's legal abilities and acquirements and gave it as his opinion that he would be an acquisition to the Supreme bench. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, a member of the Judiciary Committee, attacked Hoar, and the fight commenced in earnest. Carpenter did not think Hoar as great a lawyer as he had been portrayed by Sumner, nor was he altogether certain about Hoar's status as a sound republican. Thayer stated that Hoar was against impeachment, and had expressed the opinion that the acquittal of Andrew Johnson was the best thing that could have happened. A long, exciting debate followed, in which nearly all the Senators participated. It became evident to Hoar's friends that if a vote was reached he would be rejected by a large majority. They therefore urged that he be laid aside, and intimated that if this was done his nomination would be withdrawn. This arrangement seemed satisfactory and was accordingly made. Hoar's vote was taken on Hoar's confirmation and it was understood it would have resulted about as follows:

Yas-Buckingham, Cattell, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Morrill of Me., Morton, Patterson, Pratt, Hamlin, Scott, Sherman, Sumner, Wiley, Warner and Wilson—10.

Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Brewster, Carpenter, Cassary, Chandler, Conkling, Davis, Drake, Edmunds, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harlan, Hoar, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Ryan, Osborne, Pennington, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Salisbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers and Williams—40.

Absent—Anthony, Brewster, Cameron, Fenton, Ferry, McKinstry, Pool, Sprague and Yates—9.

The Executive session adjourned at eight o'clock. A Southern Candidate for the vacant Supreme Judgeship.

For some time Senators and members from the South have been watching for an opportunity to advance their interests in the way of patronage by securing a representation on the Supreme Bench by the appointment of an Associate Justice from their section. The unpopularity of Mr. Hoar afforded this opportunity, and in the light of executive session to-day this opposition man-

ifested itself. The entire body of Southern Senators and their friends voted each time, turning up thirty-one in the negative. The only Southern Senator voting in favor of Mr. Hoar was Mr. Warren. Senators Carpenter, Conkling and Edmunds made strong speeches against Hoar. The Judiciary Committee, in its report to the Senate, were solid against Mr. Hoar, except Mr. Trumbull, the chairman, who was in his favor. The Southern Senators are pressing Judge Humphreys, of Atlanta, for Associate Justice, vice Wayne.

The Georgia Reconstruction Bill Signed by the President.

About one o'clock this afternoon Senator Thayer, chairman of the committee on Enrolled Bills, accompanied by Governor Bullock, of Georgia, visited the White House and laid before the President the Georgia bill for his signature. The President signed the bill without reading it over, remarking at the same time that the bill had his hearty endorsement and was in exact accordance with the recommendation in his message. This declaration of the President would seem to dispose of Bingham's mysterious intimation that the President did not approve the bill and that, in fact, that part of his message had got into it without his knowledge.

Reassembling of the Georgia Legislature. The President has signed the bill to promote the reconstruction of Georgia.

Governor Bullock has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of Georgia on the 16th of January, in accordance with the act to promote the reconstruction of that State.

The Alabama Claims Correspondence. The correspondence between the Department of State and Great Britain on the Alabama claims was sent to the Senate to-day. Lord Clarendon's letter to Minister Thornton, of the date of November 6, 1899, refers to the despatch of Secretary Fish on the causes of dissatisfaction which the United States considers itself entitled to feel with the British government during the late war. Lord Clarendon says Secretary Fish's despatch makes no proposition as to the manner in which such dissatisfaction may be remedied, but it instructs Mr. Thornton to inform Mr. Fish that the British government will be ready to co-operate in any honorable manner to effect a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties between the two countries in relation to the Alabama claims.

Nominations Confirmed. The following nominations were confirmed in the early part of to-day's session:

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Willet N. Hawkins, First district of New York; Joseph Shieles, Third district of New York; John T. Harper, Eighth district of Illinois; C. M. Newby, Ninth district of Illinois; George W. Hanger, Eighth district of Virginia; Jonathan C. Willis, Thirteenth district of Virginia; H. R. Jones, Sixth district of Virginia; Helos W. Cameron, Twenty-second district of New York.

Conservators—Michael Scanlon, Third district of New York; William Jennings, Fourth district of New York; David B. White, Fourth district of Virginia; Thomas J. Kinney, Ninth district of Illinois.

Justices of the Peace—Charles C. Cowles, of Pennsylvania, for the Territory of Dakota; Angus Ackerman for Georgia; Henry P. Rolfe for New Hampshire.

Administrators—George W. Penner, Brandon, Vt.; George W. McKen, Lexington, Mo.; E. B. Read, Harborsburg, Ky.; R. W. Clarke, Brattleboro, Vt.; John E. K. Harkness, of New York, for the Territory of Dakota; William H. Harkness, of New York, for the Territory of Dakota; William H. Harkness, of New York, for the Territory of Dakota.

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